

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1842.

**Democratic Whig General Committee.**—A regular meeting of this Committee will be held at the Broadway Hotel, on Tuesday Evening, August 2d, at 8 o'clock. **ELIAS FORTZ, Jr., Chairman.**  
**J. H. HOBART HAWES, Secretary.**  
**ED. E. COWLES, Secretary.**

**For a Fight with Indians—Riots.** Rebutted—Sabbath-Keeping, &c. see First Page.

**For Lights and Shadows, and The Reign of Terror (continued) see Last Page.**

**To the Whigs of the State of New-York.**

The publishers of the *Albany Argus* having advertised an Extra Edition of their Weekly paper for general dissemination through the State, in view of the approaching Election, the publishers of the *New-York Tribune*, at the suggestion of a few friends of the Good Cause, have been induced to submit to their Whig brethren the propriety of issuing an Extra Edition of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

We make this announcement with some reluctance, in view of the hardness of the times and the embarrassments which we doubt not are shared by our friends of the Whig Country Press. Nobly have they deserved of their fellow-citizens: meagre enough has too commonly been their reward; and if we believed the issue of an Extra Tribune calculated seriously to diminish their circulation or support we should decline it. We think, however, experience has proved that such is not the effect, and that the widest circulation of the City and Country journals is usually found to co-exist in the same Counties and at the same period.

The issue of an Extra Argus, which will of course be forced into general perusal through all the machinery of 'the Party,' the great importance of the pending struggle in this State, which is calculated to exert an important influence over the shape as well as the result of the Presidential contest; the pendency of the great vital questions of PROTECTION TO AMERICAN LABOR and the prosecution of INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT, all give to the approaching election of Governor, Members of Congress, and Legislature, (which last is to elect a U. S. Senator for six years ensuing,) a gravity and importance which can hardly be over-estimated. Whether the issue of an Extra Edition of the Weekly Tribune is calculated to aid in procuring a just and beneficent Popular Decision of these weighty topics is a question which the Whigs of the State will determine.

The EXTRA TRIBUNE (corresponding precisely with our usual Weekly edition) will be commenced on the first Saturday in September, and issued regularly for thirteen weeks thereafter, or until the result of the State Election shall have been fully ascertained and declared. It will be afforded at the following rates:

For 1 copy.....(three months)....	50c.
" 5 copies.....".....	2.50
" 15 ".....".....	7.50
" 32 ".....".....	15.00

and any larger number in the last proportion.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, it may be remembered, is just twice the size of 'The Log Cabin' of 1840, and contains more than twice the matter, though charged but the same postage. It will therefore be fully as cheap as that well known paper. It will ardently advocate the PROTECTION OF AMERICAN LABOR, the vigorous prosecution of our INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS not by grudging and maligning foes, but by consistent and zealous friends; and the election of HENRY CLAY as next President.

Payment in advance must be inflexibly insisted on. Subscriptions are respectfully solicited by  
**GREELEY & McELRATH, 30 Ann-st.**  
**New-York, July 30, 1842.**

**A Hoax for the South-West!**

The Loco-Foco drill-sergeants of the South-Western Counties held what they called a "Democratic Railroad Convention" at Owego on the 20th ult. ostensibly to devise ways and means for ensuring the completion of the New-York and Erie Railroad. Gen. William Kerfian of Steuben was in the Chair, with ten Vice Presidents and four Secretaries. Hon. Charles Humphrey of Tompkins was Chief Speaker. After a reasonable time for thinking, the Convention solemnly resolved, 1st, That the Erie Railroad ought to be built; 2d, That the State ought to build it; 3d, That, to this end, the Legislature should be required, at its approaching Extra Session, to direct Comptroller Flagg to bid in the Road, at his advertised sale of it in December next. The Convention then adjourned, to meet again at Elmira on the 28th of September.

Now all this has a decisive look about it, and we doubt not a very pretty sham fight will be got up on the subject at the Extra Session, and the instructions to the Comptroller voted by a snug majority. And when this is done, what will be gained, what secured for the Road? Nothing. There will be no sort of obligation resting on the next Legislature to appropriate one dollar for the continuation of the work. The State will not have incurred one cent's additional responsibility in the premises. The whole contrivance appears to us a mere blind—a scheme to throw dust in the eyes of the South-West while a Regency Governor is chosen from the Centre, and a Regency Legislature secured, which will continue the leading, inveterate enemies of all Internal Improvement in power, as Senator, Comptroller, Secretary of State, &c. That secured, and the State nailed to their car for two years, the South-West will be welcome to the building of their Railroad as fast as its surplus profits shall afford the means.

We say to the real friends of the Railroad, be not deceived! This whole Convention and its brave words were all rehearsed beforehand in Albany, and its real object is to sustain the enemies of all Internal Improvement. The adjourned Convention has the same purpose. Those of you who wish to be cheated will be of course; but those who really want the Railroad built must know that it can only be by having its SINCERE FRIENDS in power—not those who assume the part 'for this night only—by particular desire.' If they doubt, let them look to the tenor of our City journals. City meetings, and the votes of our City Delegates on the subject, through the last ten years. The Erie Railroad can never be built with YONGE and FLAGG in the high places of the State; SHERWOOD their spokesmen in the Senate, and HOFFMAN leading the Assembly. It is idle to think of it.

The Loco-Focos of the South-West appear to be enamored of the financial and general skill of Mr. Comptroller Flagg as a Railroad broker and auctioneer, and entreat him to follow his hand. This is a matter of taste, in which we are sure a large majority of the State disagree with them.

At Norfolk (Va.) on Friday the thermometer reached 92°.

### Conspiracy!

We should like to see a Dictionary compiled by the Editor of the *Madisonian*. It would be the foundation of a new language, if all the definitions were as original as the one which he seems to attach to the word *conspiracy*. According to Johnson, Webster, and other lexicographers, it means a combination of a number of persons, but the Editor applies it to the intentions and actions of a single individual. Mr. Bots, on his own suggestion without consultation or advice from his colleagues, proposed an impeachment of the President. Whatever might be the merits or faults of the measure he avowed himself alone responsible for it. In the teeth of this, the *Madisonian* renews its cuckoo cry of "conspiracy!" which, in the usual sense of the word, can be applied to this member only by supposing him to be like the portly Falstaff, "three single gentlemen rolled into one."

The same Court Journal proclaims that "treason is lurking in the Capitol!" The Editor is showing his hand too soon. We were not aware that Mr. Tyler was already, whatever his wishes for the future may be, so feneared around with the royal sanctity of "divine right" as to make it treason to doubt his infallibility. If it be treason in the Whig majority of Congress to seek to serve the best interests of the country—to sacrifice present popularity to future gratitude—to spend laborious days and watchful nights in devising plans to restore prosperity to the land—to bend individual votes to the prejudices of him who holds the vetoing power—and, when by his exercise he had frustrated all their hopes and exertions, to express their opinion of the madness or malice of his doings—if this be treason, only one thing is wanting to restore perfect prosperity to the country, and that is, for John Tyler himself to become such a traitor.

### Street Cleaning.

It will be seen by a reference to the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen, that they have followed up their late saving of \$60,000 in retrenchment of salaries by another move equally important and deserving the gratitude of all tax-payers. A Committee of three has been appointed, and directed to make arrangements for cleaning the streets by contract, instead of the present expensive and inefficient mode. In Boston, the city authorities receive annually seven or eight thousand dollars from the farmers of the vicinity for the privilege of removing the accumulations of the street and using it for manure. In London, the right of cleaning the streets of that city is farmed out for a large annual revenue, and the contractors, notwithstanding, make immense fortunes from the surplus profits. Why should New-York present such a wasteful contrast to these places? The annual expense of cleaning our streets amounts to \$115,000. It is estimated that \$50,000 or \$60,000 of this may be saved at once, and, as the system becomes better understood and managed, the saving will undoubtedly be greatly increased. Such are some of the fruits of the Whig victory. Sixty thousand dollars have been already saved by them in cutting down their own salaries; as much more is in immediate prospect, and still other items are to come. The Loco-Focos talk of retrenchment before election, but forget it the moment they worm themselves into snug berths; the Whigs carry out the measures of economy which their adversaries only promise. Can tax-payers hesitate which to support?

We are glad to see that the blind partisan opposition which was aroused against the Treaty with Great Britain, even before the provisions were known by aught but the most indefinite rumor, has almost entirely subsided. The Globe and its kindred spirits opposed it because it was negotiated by a Whig Secretary of State; Messrs. Gwin and Black made a violent demonstration against it in the Senate; and the *Madisonian* for a time seemed to shiver in the wind as if undetermined on which tack to sail. At present, however, the whole press of both political parties, excepting only a few half-suppressed murmurs, is unanimous in approbation of the treaty. This is a new proof that party differences, strong, earnest and deeply felt as they may be, can be forgotten in the presence of justice and the true interests of the country. The late impartial decisions of the Supreme Court and the Court for the Correction of Errors gave a token of this which was warmly recognised and applauded by all sides, and the present unanimity on this new and delicate subject, is another gratifying evidence that erroneous partisanship has not entirely rooted out true patriotism.

We were informed last evening that sundry Custom-House officers were removed yesterday to give place to others whose scruples about dividing their salaries with the conductors of Treaty presses were less formidable, and whose adherence to Executive will was less dubious than those of the former incumbents. Clerks, Tide-waiters, Watchmen, all grades of the Revenue officers, were included in this royal visitation. The number of persons discharged we did not learn, but the reports ranged from twenty-five to forty-one.

The Washington Correspondent of the National Intelligencer speaks of the late election of our able tariff advocate as follows:

The election to Congress of Mr. NATHAN APPLETON, of Boston, is a refreshment to my spirit with reference to the national defenses, currency, tariff, Union, and all the main national interests. It is not long since that intelligent gentleman passed some years in Europe, with habits and opportunities of observation and inquiry which assure me that he has looked round the whole horizon of American prudence and patriotism.

The Ladies' Companion for August is published, and among other amusing articles, contains some "Scraps" by Willis, in which he draws a portrait of "Goggins, the Millionaire," which, scandalously, is a graphic sketch of the well-known Col. Thorne, now of Paris.

We have received a file of Bermuda papers to July 16th. They contain no news, and are filled entirely with extracts from American papers.

### Loco-Foco Corruption.

A fact stated on Thursday by Mr. Linn, (Chairman of the Committee on Public Expenditures) is highly instructive as to the propriety of checks and guards on the administrative power.

A manufacturer of mail bags in Ohio in consideration of his consenting to become the Loco-Foco candidate for State Senator received a new contract for mail-bags to the amount of between \$200,000 and \$300,000, at a reduction of only five per cent. on the former exorbitant prices, while a Whig manufacturer was at the same time offering to contract for any amount at a reduction of twenty-five and fifteen per cent on former prices! The Loco-Foco went on with his contract, the result of which is that the Department has now \$65,000 worth of new mail-bags on hand entirely useless, and having been so for years—the contract so far exceeding the wants of the Department, for the sake of giving a fat job to a worthless partisan as a reward for political services. The correspondence with Mr. Van Buren at the time, in which these objects were boldly recognized by Van Buren, is now in the hands of the Committee of Public Expenditures, and will be published next week. [N. Y. Amer.]

### Grand Speculation.

Some one at Washington is most unmercifully hoaxing the Editor of the *Madisonian*. He announced some time since that a great capitalist was about purchasing all the claims against the States, amounting to the small sum of \$200,000,000, and he now gives the following particulars of the operation:

Since our paragraph on this subject we hear it rumored about town that the great capitalist, as soon as he has completed certain preliminary arrangements with certain presses and politicians, will instruct his agents (who have been conducting the negotiation with the greatest skill) to close the bargain with the European creditors of the States. The claims amount to \$200,000,000; the purchaser agrees to give \$140,000,000 for them; and it is estimated that some \$20,000,000 will be spent in this country by way of fees, largesses, subscriptions to papers, betting with politicians, presents, dinners, dances, &c., &c. This will leave the speculator \$40,000,000 net profit—and a pretty little sum it is.

### The Boundary Line.

To show how the terms of the treaty, as far as known, are viewed by those most particularly interested in the matter, we extract the following article, valuable both for its details and its spirit, from the *Portland Eastern Argus*:

We know the great anxiety felt by the people of Maine, to learn the particulars respecting the treaty just concluded between Lord Ashburton and our Government, in regard to the settlement of the Boundary Question; and shall therefore proceed, substantially, to state them. In the first place it may be proper to say that all our Commissioners have, so far as we know, or have reason to believe, done their whole duty faithfully. We say this because of the insinuations, to the contrary, thrown out in various quarters respecting the course of Judge Preble; who, instead of meriting censure, deserves his full share of commendation. We repeat what we have heretofore said, and there has not been the slightest grounds for the vile communications in several papers censuring his course. As nothing has been said against the others they need no defence.

The boundary is to be substantially the one fixed by the King of the Netherlands. It includes, we believe, a small strip of barren territory at the extreme north, in the Canadas, not given in the award. For the claim to the territory ceded to Great Britain, the United States get the disputed grounds in New-Hampshire, also a strip about 100 miles of a mile wide, the whole distance of the line of Vermont, bordering on the British Possessions, and Rouse's Point in New-York.

Massachusetts gets \$150,000, and Maine an equal sum, as the value, in part, of the land surrendered. Maine also gets the expenses of the Aroostook War, and the Civil Possession, amounting to about \$350,000, making about half a million in all. She also gets the free navigation of the St. John to the mouth; and all its tributaries, with the right of exporting all the lumber and produce in British vessels, to England, and her dependencies, on the same terms and conditions that they would be entitled to if the product of the Colonies. This arrangement gives the whole valley of the St. John, on the American side, including the Aroostook and its other tributaries, the choice of markets. It is easily to see, therefore, that the products of that whole region will be shipped to the West Indies and other British ports.

Under these circumstances it is but reasonable to suppose that not only will the timber be rapidly stripped off and carried to a good market, but that the fertile lands in that section will soon fill up with hardy yeomen. As a matter of dollars and cents, we do not hesitate to say that Maine will make a capital bargain, if a treaty shall be ratified. Nor are we prepared to say that the equivalent in the lands ceded in New-Hampshire, Vermont and New-York, together with the free navigation of the St. John, and the free trade in the lumber and products of its fertile valley, are not a full compensation, for the territory and jurisdiction surrendered. On the contrary, we think it is.

The United States get less territory, in quantity, than they surrender, to be sure, but it is more valuable in quality; and if it really lacks anything in value, which is a question, it is much more than made up in the free navigation of the St. John, and the free trade in the products of its valleys.

The question of State pride, in parting with an almost valueless strip of territory for equivalents, we leave for others to discuss. On that subject there are various honest opinions.

The South has no good ground of complaint, because the United States undertake to pay Maine \$500,000 and Massachusetts \$150,000—nor has the West. The Florida War cost immense sums in the comparison.

We are sorry to see a disposition in certain quarters to draw the question of ratification into party politics. If Maine is satisfied, we do not see why others should find fault. Whether Mr. Webster could have made a better bargain with the British Minister, or not, is a question that we have no disposition at present to discuss. We have no doubt that the Maine Commissioners obtained the best terms they could, under all the circumstances, for their State; and we take pleasure in giving them credit accordingly.

P. S.—We are informed that some persons understood from our statements respecting the boundary treaty that the people of the United States are bound to ship all the lumber and produce of the valley of the St. John on British bottoms.

This is not the fact. We have the free navigation of the river, and can ship lumber either in American or British vessels, at our option. But if shipped in American, it is American lumber, and may come free into the States, or be carried to any British port by the payment of the same duty as other American lumber. But if shipped in British bottoms, it is subject only to the same duties as British lumber, shipped from the provinces. The arrangement applies to food and all other products. This, therefore, gives us the choice of markets, and is a valuable consideration.

EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.—A Parliamentary return has just been published of the number of emigrants who embarked from the United Kingdom last year, and of the quantity of Crown land sold in each of the colonies. Referring to the statement concerning emigrants, we find that the number of persons who left the port of London during the year ending the 5th of January, 1842, was 13,599, of whom 3,251 went to New-Zealand, 2,104 to the United States, 5,661 to the Australian colonies, 1,259 to the West Indies, and 782 to the North American colonies. From Liverpool, 35,718 went to the United States, 4,250 to the North American colonies, 7,972 to the Australian colonies, and 263 to New-Zealand. From Plymouth, Glasgow, Inverness, Sornoway, Belfast, Cork, Dublin, &c. a large number emigrated, chiefly to Canada. The result is, that there left England 72,104, Scotland 14,060, and Ireland 32,428 persons, or, in all, 118,592 persons, of whom 45,017 proceeded to the United States, 46 to Texas, 106 to Central America, 38,164 to British North America, 2,130 to the West Indies, 27 to the Falkland Islands, 65 to Western Africa, 365 to the Cape of Good Hope, 40 to the Mauritius, 4 to Moulmein, 28,734 to Australia, and 3,901 to New-Zealand.

The New-Orleans Courier mentions the case of a man who, some six or seven weeks since, invested \$10,000 in Third Municipality notes. By the recent rise in that money he has cleared something like \$25,000—a comfortable little profit in these hard times.

A delightful excursion to the Fishing Banks off Fire Island, (immortalized by the Fire Island Ana of the late Wm. P. Hawes), will be made by the steamer Utica on Wednesday and Thursday next. See advertisement for particulars.

### Mr. Fillmore.

It is with unaffected regret that we give place to the subjoined letter from Mr. FILLMORE, to his constituents, declining to be a candidate for reelection. Few men have served longer or more faithfully in a representative capacity than Mr. Fillmore, and throughout his long term he has never swerved nor faltered in his devotion to the principles he professed, nor failed to advocate them on all suitable occasions. From comparative obscurity, by the exercise of a sound judgment and sedulous attention to the duties assigned him, he has steadily and firmly risen to honor and usefulness in the councils of the nation. In his letter he acknowledges gratefully and justly the support he has received from his constituents. He has been generously, nobly sustained, by as intelligent a constituency as any man can boast upon the floor of the House, and that support must be to him for all time a source of honest pride. It has been honorable alike to both parties. The retirement from public life of such a man as MILLARD FILLMORE, just in the full vigor and maturity of his intellect, so eminently gifted with that exalted calmness, prudence and sagacity, and those habits of indefatigable industry so indispensable necessary at this time for usefulness as a legislator, cannot but be regarded with regret, not only by his immediate constituents, but by the country at large. [Buffalo Com.]

The able Naval correspondent of the Southern Literary Messenger, known as 'Harry Bluff,' alias Lieut. M. F. Maury, has been selected by Secretary Upshur to preside over the 'U. S. Depot of Charts and Instruments.' Lieut. M. has accepted the appointment, and is now engaged in discharging its duties, which are, in part, to provide and test instruments for the Navy, to examine and rate chronometers, procure charts, and to make meteorological, magnetical, and astronomical observations.

The trial of Midshipman May, by the Naval Court Martial, was concluded on Saturday, and the decision of the Court (which will not be known till approved by the President) transmitted to Washington. The trial of Lieut. Johnson, on a charge of disobedience of orders, commenced yesterday morning.

DROWNED.—A German named Frederick Silvernagel was drowned in Philadelphia on Saturday night. He was a stove-finisher, &c. and has a family living in the Northern Liberties. His partner, John Mullock, was yesterday arrested and committed for a further hearing on the charge of throwing him overboard.

Daniel McCaskill, late an overseer on a plantation near Columbia, S. C., was found murdered near that place on the 23d ult. He was a man of remarkable industry, and enjoyed the favor of his employer in a high degree. Suspicion rests on some of the negroes as having perpetrated the murder.

A fish was recently caught in the Mississippi near St. Louis, in whose maw was found a purse containing several gold pieces. This is the first instance yet known of the fulfillment of Col. Benton's prophecy of gold flowing up the Mississippi.

A young man named Robert L. King lost his life at Erie, Pa., by falling down a precipice 50 feet deep. From the foot-marks, it seemed that he had been running, and was unable to recover himself on reaching the brink.

A very large and spirited meeting of the Whig young men of Cincinnati was held at that place on the 26th, and it was resolved to form a Clay Club.

We have received the first number of the Baltimore Whig, a well filled, well edited, and well principled new weekly paper, which gives a hearty support to Henry Clay and a Protective Tariff.

The most important sections of the new Pennsylvania Tax Bill will be found under the commercial head.

Two men, named L. B. Parker and Wm. Stewart, risked their own lives in Baltimore a day or two ago, and saved an old lady from drowning.

The Bangor Whig and Courier has added itself to the supporters of HENRY CLAY for President.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.—How much difficulty Mr. Gwin of Miss. and Mr. Black of Ga., aided by Nathan Clifford and the Globe, may be able to make in the way of preventing the ratification of the new treaty, may be inferred from the fact that after these gentlemen had blazed away in the House on the day after the news came out to their hearts' content on this subject, there were found to be present in Committee of the Whole, only 32 Members—that is to say, something like 160 Members had withdrawn, to be out of the reach of such a useless and senseless debate. The Committee of the whole were forced to rise for want of a quorum. [Portland Advertiser.]

IMPORTANT ARREST.—A young man named Horace Pagaud, first clerk in the Auditor's Office, Miss., was arrested in this city yesterday by Sheriff Brown on charge of forging a large amount, between \$70,000 and \$100,000, in State warrants. Pagaud was traced to St. Louis, and from thence to this city by Mr. R. M. James, and brought before Recorder Stow for examination, which resulted in a full commitment, until such time as a requisition can be obtained of the Governor for his removal to Mississippi. The accused is some 22 years of age, and has relatives of standing in St. Louis. [Buffalo Com. 29th.]

A party of Seminoles, among them Halleck Tustenoggee and another chief, were the observed of all observers in Charters-street yesterday, where they were making some purchases previous to their departure for their home in the 'Far West.' They were decorated out in all their beads and bells, feathers and finery, and made quite a showy appearance. Two negroes were along with them, acting as interpreters. The whole party arrived here a few days since from Florida, and will shortly leave for Arkansas. [N. O. Picayune.]

We learn that a man was killed near Cattaraugus woods a day or two ago. He was driving a load of lumber to Buffalo, and being somewhat "how-come-you-so," he stretched himself on his road and suffered his team to drive themselves. The cattle moved from the road, and the wagon and lumber rolled into the ditch with the driver directly under. A couple of travelers discovered his situation almost immediately, and as soon as possible removed the load from him, when they found his head dreadfully crushed, and life extinct. [Westfield (N. Y.) Mercury.]

The weather, for the last three days, has been intensely and intolerably hot. The oldest inhabitants are taxing their memories to find a parallel. Morning breaks upon us glowing and sultry; the fierce heats of mid-day are tempered by no refreshing breezes, and night closes on the wearied and exhausted city, hot, breezeless and suffocating. Happy the man, in this Tartarean clime, whose pockets resound with cash, enable him to vend his way to regions somewhat more remote from the torrid zone. [N. O. Bee.]

The Clay Club of St. Louis was fully organized last night by the election of officers, whose names will be found in the proceedings. The enthusiasm in favor of Mr. Clay increases, and last night about one hundred names were added to a roll then many yards long. [St. Louis New Era, July 21st.]

### Mr. Clay in Pennsylvania.

Correspondence of the Tribune.  
PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 1, 1842.

MR. EDITOR.—An excursion into the neighboring country has produced a most gratifying conviction of the strong hold which Mr. Clay has upon the people of Pennsylvania. This is especially the case in all the manufacturing towns, such as Frankford, Germantown, Darby, Norristown, Manayunk and the numerous villages, scattered through the State, wherever water power abounds. These places have participated in the manufacturing spirit sufficiently to feel its importance in building them up, while the demand for all descriptions of agricultural produce, which those busy hives of workmen occasion, has opened the eyes of the farmers to their true interest. You would be astonished at the strong burst of indignation which the anti-Tariff views of our recent Democratic Representatives has every where met with in the workshops and in the fields—and of the honest enthusiasm which more strongly than ever greets the man of the people.

'Harry of the West' is in the mouths of every one, and 'Clay Clubs' are forming in every direction, with a unanimity and hearty good will that actually petrifies the Locos. Yet why should it surprise them? They profess to be aware of the immense importance of protecting the mines and the industry of the State; and at the same time witness with supineness the manner in which they are eternally deceived, insulted and betrayed. Look, for instance, at the misrepresentation of the Third District, C. J. Ingersoll. Large portions of which, particularly Kensington, and the upper portions of the Northern Liberties, are wholly manufacturing. It is but a few years since this same Mr. Ingersoll received, from the hard working artisans of Kensington, five hundred dollars in cash and a splendid suit of clothes, as a fee for advocating their interests at Washington, (out of the House.) He put on the suit, pocketed the cash, and laughed at his dupes. What else did he do for them? Ask the people of Kensington. And yet these same people, under the influence of a blind political infatuation, have aided in sending him to Congress—and what have they got for it? Look at his late speech for and his vote against the Tariff! Hot and cold with the same breath, and with a cool, unblushing impudence that would be really laughable, if it were not so grievous a matter. And there are more just such charlatans in our Pennsylvania Delegation, though none perhaps with equal sophistry or talent. It is to be wondered at then that the people are becoming indignant at such constant and barefaced duplicity! Is it matter of surprise that, with the ample leisure for reflection which want of employment now furnishes, these matters are beginning to be seen in their true light, or that the voters of Pennsylvania are learning to distinguish between their real friends and the mere pretenders, and backs of party? From city and village, from her fertile valleys and iron mountains, amid her silent workshops, her mining districts as well as agricultural, is heard the name of Clay. It is operating like a charm. "Scott" has been loudly sounded, but the man awakens few retinences and no fervor. Buchanan is a son of whom Pennsylvania has boasted, but his old war torism and bitter denunciation of Democracy, puts him thoroughly without the pale; while "his little excellency," the ex-President, has been tried in the balance and found wanting. That dose you may rely on it won't be repeated in Pennsylvania.

What then is the alternative? To whom do the people look for succor? Go through the portions of the country which I have just visited, and the "Huzzah for Harry of the West," as it cheers up and electrifies, will answer that question. In a single village within three weeks two 'Clay Clubs' have been formed, one of which numbered over eighty as enthusiastic spirits as ever moved in a good cause. There is one feature that strikes me as a most gratifying indication. It is the sense of returning justice which appears to be taking hold of many old Democratic friends of Mr. Clay; old cronies of his, who are every day becoming more and more convinced of the gross deception which was practised upon them in the famous "bargain corruption" humbug. Old friends who have been long estranged see, through the trick, acknowledge the great injustice of the "hue and cry," by which the country's purest and brightest Statesmen was attempted to be hurled down. Nothing has tended more to produce this revulsion of feeling than a thorough insight into the pretensions and treachery of certain demagogues, whose characters have come to light. Independent honor of this just appreciation of the true character of the man, Mr. Clay is every day becoming more the object of our enthusiasm as the great champion of the "American System." He has always pursued a firm, faithful devotion to the best interests of the people, and hence the universal enthusiasm which is spreading like wildfire. His friends have not moved a day too soon. Their ardor is absolutely irrefragable, and as the spirit moves it must have vent. Let it sweep on.

RESPECT.—The Governor has granted a respite to Topping, who was sentenced to be hung on Friday next, until the 26th of the month for his execution. It is currently believed that the extreme penalty of the law will not be put in force, but that his sentence will be commuted to imprisonment for life. This act of clemency seems to us to be well applied in the case, as there can be but little doubt that he was laboring under the effects of mental derangement at the time he committed the foul deed. [Evening Post.]

To the Editor of The Tribune:—The system of hawking and peddling through our streets is a perfect nuisance, and an injury to the regular dealer. Our laws are made for the benefit of all, be they Jew or Gentile, and require of each a due observance of the same. Why is it then that our interest leads us to take notice of this system that is operating to the disadvantage of every one, and at the same time breaks the statutes and bids defiance to the informer and threatens to break his windows if ordered off his premises? Are we to suffer ourselves to be trampled upon because we perform a duty that we owe our neighbors as well as ourselves? Are we to be threatened with vengeance while these blood-suckers from abroad, deprive us of the honest and upright privileges as citizens of obtaining food and raiment for our families? Who pays rent and taxes but the house and store-keeper? Who gives support to your daily paper but the honest mechanic, and active and assiduous merchant? Who supports the Government but the man who tolls late and early and gives his honest debts? And why is it that our city authorities permit our rights to be invaded? Are they afraid of their popularity? Do they seek the influence of a hawker and peddler to sustain them by their votes? And must we sit idle in our stores from day to day, and look on the scene and see them pass by our very doors, offering for sale the very goods we deal in at less than cost? Is this justice that holds up her scales and says equal laws and equal rights to all? No sir! it is justice trampled upon by the foreign mercenary, unprincipled, the buyer of stolen goods—any thing and every thing that is obtained through theft or larceny, and which no reward can reach. It is a charity to allow it to go on, why not call it such to buy your papers? If you have established yourself in business out of charity to your customers, then I am willing to extend it to all. But my customers are not the same as yours. The public are not aware to what an extent it is carried on—take for instance the Third Ward, where they have come out boldly and fearlessly. Here coats, pantaloons, vests, shirts, hats, boots and shoes, jewelry, crockery ware, &c. &c. are offered for sale without leave or license, and the merchants and store-keepers are afraid to ask the Aldermen, or Street Inspectors, or Mayor to remove them, because they know it is of no use. Some of them have been fined three and four times in succession and pay it, the pitiful amount of \$5 and the next day squat on the same walk and go as usual, perfectly indifferent and totally careless whether the store-keeper sells his goods or not. This nuisance must be abolished. We must break it up—the wards must combine to gether as with one voice, and not relinquish their demand till every one is driven from our streets.

EIGHTH WARD DEALER.

Mr. Editors.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your issue of the 27th inst. containing an account of the arrest of a man named Horace Pagaud, first clerk in the Auditor's Office, Miss., was arrested in this city yesterday by Sheriff Brown on charge of forging a large amount, between \$70,000 and \$100,000, in State warrants. Pagaud was traced to St. Louis, and from thence to this city by Mr. R. M. James, and brought before Recorder Stow for examination, which resulted in a full commitment, until such time as a requisition can be obtained of the Governor for his removal to Mississippi. The accused is some 22 years of age, and has relatives of standing in St. Louis. [Buffalo Com. 29th.]

THE MADISONIAN DENIES.—What no one ever imagined—that Lord Ashburton is the Capitalist who has purchased the State debts!

IN CONGRESS.....July 30.

IN SENATE, on Saturday after the close of our correspondent's letter, an amendment imposing a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem on bagging, was rejected—Ayes 21, Nocs 25.

The question was next taken on the amendment proposed by the Committee on Finance, reducing the duty on bagging, from 5 cents to 3¢, and this was also rejected—Ayes 21, Nocs 25. All the other amendments of the Committee on Finance were also rejected. Mr. Benton announced his wish to speak on the section relating to preemption rights, whereupon the Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE, private bills were considered until 3 o'clock. The Chairman of the Committee on Conference, Mr. Wise, then reported to the House the result of the conference. The concurrence was almost unanimous, and thus the Navy Bill at last is ready for the action of the Committee of Enrolled Bills, which is equivalent to an approval. The contingent Appropriation Bill with many objections was then considered in brief; and after some remarks from Mr. Gentry, the House adjourned.

For the Tribune.

Sir,—Knowing that you are in favor of good morals in the community, I take the liberty of relating an occurrence which took place on the last Sabbath. It appears that a quarrel took place between a sailor and several black drivers in West street, which did not end until they beat the poor fellow unmercifully, and actually drove him from (near his life) on board of his ship, which lay at the foot of Carline street. In addition, there were boys, some of them of a large size, bathing, in direct violation of the Corporation ordinance. Those scenes are of common occurrence lately, and I wish to know where the Sunday Officers of the day Police were, as it is highly necessary that they should be in attendance. If there are not men in the first ward, the sooner they are appointed the better for the morals of the younger part of the community, and the comfort of the older.

Yours respectfully,  
A CITIZEN OF THE FIRST WARD.

### BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

THE NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY.—Having noticed the various and widely different statements in other journals in regard to the Northeastern Boundary negotiation, we believe it to be as well to give our version, which, perhaps, is as likely to be correct as the rest, to say the least.

That the matter is settled all admit. The line, as we understand, is from the monument North to the St. John's—along the middle of the St. John's to the mouth of the St. Francis; up the middle of the St. Francis to Lake Pohenagook; thence Southwesterly straight to the Northwestmost head of Connecticut River, the portion of the Mallumacka settlement South of the St. John's to belong to Maine.

By this it will be seen that by far the largest portion of the territory and all the land of the least value agriculturally, is retained by Maine. Great Britain has a strip over which she can pass from Fredericton to Quebec, and if we are not mistaken formed by those who have opportunities of knowing, all that this strip is, or can be made, good for, is to pass over, and that as speedily as possible, unless one wishes to starve from cold or hunger.

For this right of way we are to receive the free navigation of the St. John's, from its source to its mouth, and Rouse's Point, an unquestioned portion of British territory and a valuable military position. For parting with that portion of the territory, Maine and Massachusetts are to receive a small sum of money [concurrent to our information a few days since] from the United States, quite as much, to be sure, as it is worth, and not one quarter of what Gen. Jackson proposed to pay Maine alone. [Madisonian.]

THE NAVY APPROPRIATION.—At length the difference between the two Houses of Congress upon the details of the Naval Appropriation bill has been settled, by decisions in both Houses on Saturday last upon the report of the Committee of Commerce on the bill, which now wants only the signature of the President of the United